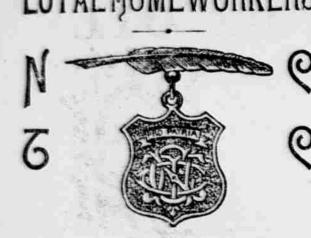
LOYALHOMEWORKERS



C. C. Motto: Pro Patria. C.C. Flower: Forget-me-not Objects C. C.: Progress, patriotism.

Price silver badge; One dollar. All regular renders of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may be corolled as Loyal Home Workers free, and so become members of the Conversation Club and contributors to the several departments, Contributors will please add to the address on their envelopes: "Loyal Home Workers" or "C.C.," to facilitate the handling of mail.

References required of new members desiring New members and those old members of the C C who have not had their pictures published in the Picture Gallery are requested to forward the same to the Editor. It is necessary that cabinetsized photographs be sent, in order to insure good likenesses. Photograph and sketch must accompany each other, and each picture must have name and address on the back.

The N. T. C. C. Guards is a band of the C. C. organized in Boston Aug. 13, 1890, for mutual benefit and the more practical enforcement of the prin-

C. C. SKETCHES,

DAVID KILGORE MITCHELL. David Kilgore Mitchell, Corsica, O., was born in Morrow County, O., May 17, 1835. He was a memtio, and served under "Old Rosy" in Kentucky and Tennessee, and would like to hear from comrades. He thinks all com-

rades should join the C. C. and G.A.R., and sub-



BERTHA SCHUPP. Bertha Schupp, Hiawatha, Kan., is the daughter of J. G. Schupp, Co. F. 55th Ohio; aged 29; weight, 110 pounds; blue eyes, light bair. She is of a jolly disposition, fond of music and flowers and much interested in the C. C. She is a new member and would be pleased to exchange postal autographs with ail.



ESLIE H. HANSFORD. Palie H. Hansford, Somerset, Ky., is the only son of a veteran of Co. F. 23 Ky. Cav. Hight, six feet; weight, 135 pounds; brown hair and gray eyes; fond of nursic and reading. Letters exchanged

with C. C. friends. BAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

A NICE DESSERT. Something nice, either for dinner or supper, is a

enneedoine of fruit. This may be either fruit arranged in a mold of jelly or a variety of fruit tossed in strup, stood on ice, and served with whipped or iced cream. For the former line a mold with lemon jelly, and arrange it in as many different kinds of fruit as you choose, actting each layer with a little jelly. Set it on ice or in a cool place, and serve either with cream or simply plain. HASTY PUDDING.

To make a hasty and tooth some dessert proceed as follows: Take one teneupful of flour, one of sugar, one ounce of butter, one egg. half a tescupful of milk, and a level tesspoonful of baking powder. Mix flour, butter, and sugar well together in a basin; add the egg (previously well beaten, yolk and white separately), then the milk; when thoroughly well mixed, and just before putting into the oven, add the baking powder, and pour into a well-buttered tin, which has been first made hot in the oven. Bake 20 minutes in rather a quick oven. Cut in half by drawing a string through the center, spread jam over, fold as a sandwich, sprinkle sifted sugar over, and serve at once.

SAVORY AND ECONOMIC. If you are careful to save bits of cold meats, such as beef, yeal, mutton, lamb, or bits of ham, a little of each, or all of one kind, you can make a most savory and economic dish, as follows: Put a layer of the meat in a pudding dish, add a small teacap ful of water, season with salt and penper to taste. and place small pieces of butter here and there; then put in a layer of tomatoes and then a layer of bread crumbs, with butter sufficient to brown. The meat, tomatoes, and bread should be about equal in quantity. Bake slowly one hour. The meat should be very tender before preparing and cut into bits. It is usually best when you have scraps to put them all together and stew them first.

ABUSES OF QUININE. If ever there was a useful drug abused it is quinine. And yet its inordinate or careless use leads to very serious results. A writer in Science says he has known of four cases in his own medical practice where only moderate doses continued for two or three days would produce serious cerebral disturbance, amounting to almost homicidal mania, and there are many cases in every community where the use of quinine will affect the nervous system in a very serious manner. When anybody can become his own doctor or his own lawyer he is in constant danger of cultivating an overweening People who use quinine on the table as they do sugar and sait, should take warning.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

THE GREAT COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION. The Columbian Celebration in America was inmetropolis of America, on a scale of magnificence

beyond all expectation. The entire city was a bewildering flutter of red. white and blue, with the intermingling greens | first genuine C. C. gathering, and later on was pres- | House, Lock Box B, Albion, Mich.

and yellows of the lands beyond the sea most ent at our first Guard Council meeting, held at closely related to the development of four centuries of American progress.

Triumphal arches of vupendous design and exe cution spanned the principal streets on the lines of the processional marches; cantatas and odes were composed and rendered by thousands of voices, and all the bands of the great city kept up a continuous blare of triumphant musical acclaim. The Italians in New York erected a statue of Columbus at the entrance to Central Park, mounted on a towering column, and in art and oratory,

been proclaimed. The great celebration week began, as was proper, with services in all the churches, beginning with the Hebrews on their Sabbath, Saturday, Oct. 8, and were followed by the Christians, Catholic and

poetry and song, a new era in American unity has

Most of the churches displayed the American On your neat, pretty home, may God's blessing flag, and many were lavishly decorated. At the beautiful Roman Catholic Church the most imposing celebration was held, and Gounod's masterpiece, the Messe Solonnelle, rendered by a full chorus, with organ and orchestral accompaniment the orchestra following the regular service with a And when life is done, may your spirit ascend triumphal rendition of the "Star Spangled Ban-Britomartis Scott Mobley, Alexandria, Ind.

The second day of the celebration was given to the School and College Parade, which was over three hours in passing the reviewing stand, and | PROGRESS IS THE WATCHWORD FOR THE YEAR. such brave and proud phalanxes of boys and girls never before marched to the music of the Union. The drilled and uniformed schools were an inspiring sight. In many of the regiments every boy carried a flag as he would a gun. In many they

FLAG DISPLAYED across the breast. There were blue-necktie briciples of patriotism and progress to which the gades, and red and white; there were caps and C. C. stand pledged. blouses of red, white, and blue, and every device to show the intense Americanism of the procession, representing, as they did, every creed, color, and condition among European Nations. Many sang the National songs in passing, and there were cheers and huzzas as the divisions of happy boys and vigorous young men filed by. It was a sight to shame the pessimist and make the optimist wild with delight. The boys and girls from the Indian schools had the superb ovation they deserved. On the second day there was a naval celebration of monster proportions, such as no land has ever seen before, with ships and watercraft of every variety in processions, massed with the National colors, and on the third day was the great military and civic parade, with all its attendant pomp and pageautry. Then came days and nights of banqueting and festivity beyond the power of pen to

to many duties, and only accepted at the earnest solicitation of the Commander-in-Chief. You can And now the great Chicago demonstration is fully naugurated, and the whole Nation far and near s an object lesson of progress and patriotism, in which every patriotic American must feel just

Commander-in-Chief concurs in this choice, and the appointment is hereby conferred upon Brother And well may we celebrate, we who proclain the deeds of a Nation won and a Nation saved through the heroism and sacrifices of our fathers | ceptable to all the Guards. Zoe Owen having and mothers. Hail to the veterans! Gogarn ad interim, is hereby relieved upon re-HAIL TO THE PLAG.

And while we celebrate our Nation's triumph let us not forget that Christopher Columbus was a knight of Christian conquest. And while we dedicate ourselves anew to American patriotism and American freedom, let us remember that it was the faith | vania leads in membership, Massachusetts a close and hope of Christian manhood and Christian womanhood that gave this new world the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven.

All hail, Christopher Columbus! All hall to the new Saint Christopher that carried Christ across the waters to the newer and better

world! All hail to the flag!

COLUMBIAN ENTHUSIASM. The pent-up enthusiasm of the school and college boys, as they marched with eyes front and measured tread, could not always be restrained. For example, the boys broke ranks in no time and tore down the British flag displayed over a restaurant door on the line of march. Only the Stars and Stripes had the right of way on that day. An illustration of how the college boys bore off the palm was shown in the demonstrations of the Columbia College contingent. They were headed by a picked band of 15, with the magic word spelled

C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A.

the Massachusetts Division, N. T. C. C. Guards, The end man's breast was labelled "C," the next one's "O," the next "L," and so on for the title, Owing to the resignation of Brother Hall, Senior 'Columbia College," Each man in this front squad were a sweater, and the letters, being of blue and of great size, could be read at a great distance. The man in the center, whose duty it was to space "Columbia" from "College," was so wide that three letters could have been placed on his stalwart bosom. They were white stovepipes, around the tops of which were bound the college colors. They all wore black trousers. The Yours, loyally-Harlan B. Kimball, Adjutant. initial students marched to the stand and wheeling faced the Governor. They bent their bodies slightly and then swung around and faced the occupants of the other stand. During these gyrations the peculiarities of their dress received close attention. It was observed that the tops of their hats bore the legend, "We are the People," and the crowd generally agreed with that bold assertion and cheered as if they were willing to concede anything to young gentlemen with nerve like mander Rae Genevieve Hays. After singing the

Behind these festive fellows came the college hand, and then rode three mounted students, and after these marched a large number of the students. One regiment carried an umbrella, that told the people in chalk letters that that class was 93. The members frequently yelled; "What-are-we? What-are-we? Hully-Gee! We're-the-class-of-'93."

WEATHER PROVERES.

(Collected by the Signal Service Bureau.) When Gen. W. B. Hazen was Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, he collected and compiled a book of common proverts, which are interesting as showing the legendary lore of ages crystalized | Erwin, seconded by Chaplain Worrell, that each from the experiences and observations of the outdoor men. Following are a few of these:

If spiders in spinning their webs make the termination filaments long, we may, in proportion to the length, conclude that the weather will be serene, and continue so for 10 or 12 days. If many guats are seen in the Spring, expect a fine Autumn; if guats fly in compact bodies in the beams of the setting sun, there will be fine weather, If the garden spiders break and destroy their webs and creep away, expect rain or showery If sheep, rates, and goats spring around in the

Allie L. Neville, John H. Harpster. Historic Commeadows and fight more than usual, expect rain. If eattle leave off feeding and chase each other Buck. Time and place of holding next Reunion around the pasture, rain. If cats back their bodies and wash their faces. gram followed the business meeting, consisting of If foxes and dogs howl and bark more than

isual: if dogs grow sleepy and dull, rain. If moles cast up hills, rain, If horses stretch out their necks and sniff the Guards by the new Commander, Louis Stockton, air and assemble in the corner of a field with their

ends to leeward, rain. If rats and mice be restless, rain, The feathered forecasters have given rise to the If peacocks and guinea-fowls scream and turkeys

gobble, and if quails make more noise than usual, If seabirds fly toward land and land birds toward the sea, rain. If the cock crows more than usual and earlie

If swallows fiy lower than usual, expect rain, If bats flutter and beetles fly about, there will be If birds in general pick their feathers, wash iemselves and fly to their nests, rain. Some of the queerest miscellaneous quips received are to the effect that;

If there are no failing stars to be seen on a bright mmer's evening, you may look for fine weather. If there be many falling stars on a clear evening the Summer, there will be thunder. A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's If the marigolds continue shut after 7 o'clock in

he evening, expect rain. If fish bite more readily and gambol near the surface of ponds and streams, then look out for four years of failure to restore the Union by the If porpoises and whales sport about ships, exnect a harricane. If the new moon appears with the points of the been disregarded in every part, and public liberty

crescent turned up, the month will be dry. If the

points are turned down, it will be wet. terial prosperity of the country essentially in-A C. C. WEDDING. A charming wedding was that of Ralph Owen, of for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ulti Kent, O., to Ida McCuilough, daughter of John mate Convention of the States or other peaceable McCullough, Wellsville, O. The ceremony was at means, to the end that at the carliest practicable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable the house of the bride's parents, and in the presmoment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States. ence, of a few intimate friends, Rev. Mr. Lowry, of the Presbyterian Church officiating. The parlors were beautifully decorated with autumn flowers and all the appointments beautiful. After a sumptuous repast the bridal party left, in a shower of

rice, for their future home at Kent, Ralph Owen is

one of the brightest and best of the C. C. boys, and

from all accounts he has chosen wisely and well. Congratulations many and warm, THE ROLL CALL ABOVE.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE C. C. AND GUARDS: Once again have the pearly gates of the beautiful home over yonder opened wide, and a sweet little sister passed through, to meet with our other loved ones. Alice Burnham Stockbridge, of Eilsworth, Me., 22 years of age, died Sept. 13; a bride of but a few weeks, when she was called away from de-voted husband and parents by the dark-winged augurated in New York, the great commercial angel, who claimed her as his own. She was a bright, winsome little sister, and we who had the privilege of being personally acquainted with her can truly say that to know her was to love her. She was with us Feb. 22, here in my home, at our

SUNDAY MEDITATION. It may be remembered by some who attended that meeting, that some one coming in late re-marked: "Oh! there are 13 of us here. I'm not

going to stay." But she did, and we thought no more about it. Out of the 13 then present three A Study of the International Sundayhave joined the ranks above-Brothers Ezra and Walter, and Sister Alice-one each year. We of the Massachusetts Division extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones in their now lonely homes.—Annie L. Williams, Saugus, School Lesson Appointed for Oct. 30, 1892. MARTA'S AUTOGRAPH. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS:

Wherever you dwell may content be your lot;

May you ever be happy, ne'er witness distress.

May you ne'er forget Jesus, your truest, best

May love, wealth and knowledge e'er dwell in

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

HEADQUARTERS N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

I. The third annual Reunion N. T. C. C. Guards

having decided to continue their organization in

control and authority in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

and having re-elected Kate B. Sherwood Com-

mander-in-Chief, I hereby assume command, and

ask the hearty co-operation of every Guard during

this the third year of our work. With the re-

newed and strong support of THE NATIONAL TRIB-

UNE in making all necessary improvements to build up the grand fraternity of the Guards, let us

enter into our work with the zeal that cannot fail

The following officers were also elected at the

Pa.; National Chap., Rev. Jas. S. Lemon, Gardner,

Mass. Chairman of National Council, Frank Mc-

Murray, Canton, O.; National C. G., William H.

The Chairman of the Council was empowered to

II. Amos L. Seaman, who has so well and faith-

select and appoint the remaining four members to

fully performed the duties of his office, is hereby

cations of official character will be addressed to

him. It is but proper to say that the Adjutant-

General at first declined this appointment, owing

lesson his ardnous duties by prompt and cheerful

III. Mary L. Best, of Massachusetts, having been

appointed Quartermaster-General, has resigned in

favor of George Shinnock, Milwaukee, Wis. The

Shinnock, a choice which will not fail to be ac-

been appointed to succeed Quartermaster-General

parting duties to her successor. Standing commit-

IV. The Adjutant-General's report showed 1,085

members in good standing. Four Divisions were

organized during the past year-Kentucky, Ten-

nessee, Nebraska and West Virginia. Pennsyl-

second, and Ohio third. Ohio made the greatest

gain during the past year, Pennsylvania never lost

bers on its rolls than any other State.

Balance on hand

Prison Pen property fund.

mauder-in-Chief

Cash on hand is credited as follows:

To general fund...... \$26 3314

To Andersonville Prison fund., 17 10

A. L. SEAMAN, Adjutant-General.

member, and Massachusetts has had more mem-

V. The following is a statement of the finances

for the past year, including the report of the Quar-

termaster-General and Adjutant-General consoli-

Received from all sources...... \$197 77

The Quartermaster-General will forward to the

By command of KATE B, SHERWOOD, Com-

proper official the \$17.10 for the Andersonville

MASSACHUSETTS REUNION.

DEAR C. C. AND GUARDS: The seventh meeting of

-Mary L. Best Commander, -was held in Friend

ship Hall, Boston. The morning was devoted to

business and the afternoon to entertainment.

Vice Commander, it was moved that another be

elected to flil his place. Brother Stanley receiving

a plurality of votes was declared elected. Brother

Emerson, on behalf of Brother Stanley, presented

the Division with an elegant gavel. There were 22

members present and one visitor, Wm. J. Buckley,

Commander New York Division, Commander

Buckley has recognition badges, which can be had

by sending seven cents. The next meeting will be

held on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1893,

PENNSYLVANIA REUNION.

DEAR C. C. AND GUARDS: Cavalry Post Hall,

Broad and Wood streets, Philadelphia, was arrayed

honor of the third Reunion, Pennsylvania Divis-

ion, N. T. C. C. Guards. The Pennsylvania Guards'

banner was beautifully displayed; the Command-

er's desk was filled with lovely flowers. A pre-

liminary meeting was held in the morning, and

Convention called to order at 1:30 p. m. by Com-

opening ode, "Pro Patria," prayer was offered by

Chaplain Lizzle Worrell, which was followed by the reading of the minutes of the previous Con-vention by Adj't Snell, and the reports of Adju-

tant, Quartermaster, and the various committees.

The Benefit Committee reported needy persons not

assistance. It was decided to make a thorough in

members of the Guards for whom was desired

vestigation of the same and report to the Com-

Commander Hays spoke for the benefit and im-

pertance of forming local Circles throughout the

State, and each member was requested to express

his or her views on this subject. Her remarks met

with much approval. Commander Hays said she

hoped ere another year had gone by Pennsylvania

would have at least three good, active Circles. She

assured the Guards it was time they were up and

doing. A motion made by Brother Samuel T

membershall endeavor to bring at least one good

member into our ranks within a year, carried

unanimously. The following officers were duly

Com., Louis M. Stockton; S. V. C., Lizzie B.

Aldrich; J. V. C., Henry E. Custer; Adj't, Margue-

rite J. McCielland; Q. M., Philip LaMunyan; Chap., Mrs. M. M. Worrell; C. G., Leonard A.

Hays, Council; Samuel T. Erwin, Anna M. Speak-

Alice McClelland. Investigating Committee

George Wagenseller, Meda Plympton, Fred. H.

Helb. Benefit Committee: Anna M. Bechdel,

mittee: John Baker, Frank B Carey, Miles W.

was left in the hands of Council, A literary pro-

vocal and instrumental solos, recitations, etc. Con-

vention adjourned with prayer by the Chaplain

and wife at their lovely home, Sixteenth and

Christian streets. A bountiful re, ast was served

and a very pleasant evening was pent discussing Guard topics. Sister Meley rendered several choice selections on the piano. The evening's pleas-

ures closed by singing our beloved Commander-

Memories of our third Reunion will remain with

badge and souvenir may be had by forwarding 25

cents and stamps to Quartermaster LaMunyan,

2528 Braddock street, Philadelphia, Pa,-Rac G.

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4.

Democratic Platform of 1864.

the Democratic platform for 1864, or at least

that portion of it relating to the prosecution of

the war.-ISAAC S. CRAMER, Co. D., 60th N. Y.,

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly de-

clare as the sense of the American people that after

experiment of war, during which, under the pre-

and private right alike trodden down and the ma-

-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

paired. Justice humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made

tory, but who have never made faces at the yan-

quished foe, will tell you here, comrades who

heroes who lowered their swords to them on the

voters of New York-of whom there are 25,000 at

least Democratic-will not support the nomina-

If any young, old or middle-aged man suffer-

ing from nervous debility, weakness, will

Congressman, in speech at Chicago Convention.

tense of a military necessity or war-power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has

[The plank in question read as follows:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I should like

Hays, Past Division Commander.

Pierrepont, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Guards until time is no more. A

in-Chief's ode to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne,

In the evening a reception was tendered the

and singing the Pennsylvania Rallying Ode.

man, Philip LaMunyan, Rae Genevieve Hays,

elected to serve for the ensuing year:

in military style Thursday morning, Sept. 29, in

tees will be announced later.

reappointed Adjutant-General, and all communi-

act with him, and they will be announced later.

St. Louis, Sept. 30, 1892.

May all that is beautiful brighten your lot;

descand

Current Series, No. 1.

Hays, Roversford, Pa.

Consecutive Series, No. 17.

May friendship, like ivy, encircle your cot; May each blessed day, dressed in the mantle of Subject: The Gospel not Retarded but Spread by Persecution. Acts, 11: 19-30. Shed health o'er your dwelling, your blessings [One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.] May your honest endeavors be crowned with suc-

INTRODUCTION.

The lesson last week considered the speech of St. Peter at the house of Cornelius and its effects. The speech was a defense of the Gentiles, claiming they have all rights in the Christian religion, followed up by a recognition and practical exemplification of said principle. Nothing but the voice of God in the trance experienced by St. Peter on the roof of Simon's (the tanner's) house effected such a tremendous revolution in the mind of the formerly bigoted, narrow Jew that Peter had been. The account, however, shows Peter was not the only prejudiced one among the early Jewish Christians. He was called to account for showing such liberality toward Gentiles, and obliged to go to Jerusalem for the purpose accordance with the policy of the past, vesting the of explaining his words and actions. At the council, called, St. Peter gave a full report of his trance, his call to go to Cæsarea, the meeting at the house of Cornelius, the outpouring of the Holy Ghost on the Gentiles as plentiously as formerly on the Jews at Pentecost day. There must have been profound respect for St. Peter. It was no easy matter to remove the prejudice existing against the Gentiles. He convinced third annual Reunion: S. V. Commander-in-Chief, Clarence B. Cone, Sheboygan, Wis.; J. V. Com-mander-in-Chief, Meda Plympton, West Decatur, them that it is God's will to give equal chance of salvation to all men. That was masterly logic which could disarm such determined opposition against foreign importation into the New Church. Probably the Holy Spirit led both St. Peter and his hearers of the Council. At any rate, at the close of the session, the

> granted repentance unto life. (V. 18.) It would be well to follow plan of study like this: 1. Conversions through persecutions. 2. The Mission of Barnabas to Antioch. 3. The prophecy of Agabus.

early Jewish Christians willingly, unitedly,

declared, "then hath God also to the Gentiles

PREACHING GROWING OUT OF PERSECUTION. 1. Data. Acts, 11:19-21, inclusive.

2. Time. We dated the speech of St. Peter (11: 5-18, inclusive.) A. D. 41. It is evident the lesson this week carries us back several years, to wit, to the time a little after the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, which occurred A. D. 35. Growing out from that cruelty of the Jews against the early Christians grew a terrible persecution. (8: 1.) As a result of such treatment the followers of Christ "were scattered abroad" and "went everywhere preaching the Word."

We find in verse 19 three of the places mentioned covered in general by the statements in 8:4 by the words "abroad" and "everywhere." Phenice. (11: 19; 15: 3; 27: 12.) It is a city in the western end of the Island of Crete, about 700 miles in a straight line northwest of

Cyprus is an Island of the Mediterranean Sea, about 100 miles from the coast, and 250 miles northwest from Jerusalem. Barnabas, spoken of in V. 22, was born there. Antioch. The river Orontes rises in

Lebanon Mountains, runs north for something over 100 miles, turus then southwest, forming a bow, and emptying into the Mediterranean at nearly its extreme northeast end. At about 25 miles from its mouth, or about midway between the sea and the bow extreme, lies Antioch, on the south side of the river. It probably numbered 500,000 inhabitants. It was rich, magnificent, with grand public structures, with wide, extending, beautiful gardens and parks, decorated elegantly with statues and monuments. It was rich, luxuriant, extravagant. With many of the advantages and moral opportunities, it had also the vices of civilization. It was a grand field for Gospel effort, and naturally invited the early disciples, who were under commission to go everywhere, and preach the Gospel to everybody.

Cyrene. A city in Cyrenaica, Africa. In a straight line it was about 800 miles west of

4. Notes. 1. St. Stephen was one of the seven deacons. He was wise, discrect, eloquent, bold, irresistable in argument. (6:9, 10.) His influence was great, and the Sanhedrim feared the results. He is counted the first martyr to the Christian religion.

2. "Unto the Jews only." (V. 19.) The broadness of the Gospel was not yet comprehended. The experiences of St. Poter with Cornelius had not yet been available to the early preachers.

3. It is interesting to notice that persecution, which was intended for harming Christianity, proved to be for its advantage. 4. See how little early Christians were in-

timidated by persecution. 5. We are taught to preach "the Lord Jesus" (V. 20) far and wide. It is supposed the Grecians referred to in verse 20 were Gentiles. If so, the spirit of tolerance and liberality began to develop in the preachers alluded to in verse 19. 6. It was providential that at the first Pente-

cost there were present representatives from Crete, Cyrene, etc., (2:9-11,) who, becoming filled with the Holy Spirit, could carry abroad the good news and declare themselves wit-7. Nothing can be effective without God's

blessing. Every enterprise needs "the hand of the Lord" to make it a success. By the "hand" we mean the help or countenance. II. THE MISSION OF BARNABAS TO ANTIOCH.

Acts, 11:22-26, inclusive. 2. Time. See on paragraph above.

3. Place. The lesson centers at Antioch, about 300 miles in a straight line north from Jerusalem. We may wonder how in those times news spread so rapidly. It seems, however, there was considerable traveling. Tarsus (V. 25) was a city of Cilicia, Asia Minor, north of the Cyprus Island, the native place of St. Paul. It is about 70 miles northwest of Antioch.

4. Barnabas. We have a description of him in verse 24. | When they are thrown open to settlement claim-Anyone might rejoice to have so good a record from so competent a source, and written in such a book. His name means "the son of consolation." (4:36.) It was grand of him to stand out so nobly and boldly in defense of St. Paul. (9:27.) Barnabas never did discredit to the recorded exhibit of his character.

5. Notes.

1. We see how closely the affairs of the Church were watched on the start. The Apostles were determined not to allow any irregularities. They heard in some way how tolerant was the preaching at Antioch, and out of great concern sent Barnabas, who was evidently a very careful man, to investigate matters. 2. Barnabas was "glad" when he found the state of things. (V. 23.) The prosperity of Zion should be a source of joy to us. 3. Eucouragement is better than criticism. Doubtless there were some things with which Barnabas could have found fault. It is plain he sought to stimulate rather than confound. 4. We must determine "to cleave unto the Lord." (V. 23.) Our service should not be waning, but fixed. Continuance is a good test of sincerity. A maff will not readily give up what has taken firm hold of him. It should be the "purpose," the grappling resolve of

Heroes who have led the Union armies to vic- every Christian, not to let go. 5. Seek help. Reinforce Christian workers. Let St. Paul aid Barnabas. Two are better fought with them, heroes who sustained them, and than one. Christ sent forth his disciples two by two. We learn (9: 30) that St. Paul had field of battle-they will tell you that the soldier gone to Tarsus, Barnabas went for him to assist at Antioch. If there were to be great success, Barnabas was not eager for all the

tion of Mr. Cleveland .- Burke Cockran, Democratic glory. 6. Try to be worthy such eulogy as that given to Barnabas. (V. 24.) 7. The term Christians, for disciples, is met with in V. 26. This title, Christian, is seldom found in the New Testament. We have only inclose stamp to me I will send him the pre- three cases: Acts, 11:26; 26:28; 1 Pet., 4:16. scription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. The name is not met in the Gospels, nor Epis-No humbug, no deception. Address, J. D. | tles of St. Paul. The more common names are disciples, brethren, saints, believers. Some

have thought the heathens of Antioch gave OUR any way, very fit. Christ is the anointed, the Messiah, and his followers may be called Christiaus with utmost propriety. The title "be-lievers" occurs only twice in the New Testament. (Acts, 5: 14; 1 Ti., 4:12.) "Brothren" is a title much used, and was the one most chosen by Christ after the resurrection. "Disciples" is a very common appellation. "Saints" is used in both Testaments.

III. THE PROPERTY OF AGABUS. 1. Data. Acts, 11: 27-30, inclusive.

2. Time. -This was a little after the incidents at An-

3. Facts. The Church learned through Agabus of a coming dearth. The Christians in Judea were specially persecuted and least able to lay up for times of destitution. These facts were well known, and the Christians of other parts, forewarned of the coming famenous times, took precaution at once to provide for the wants sure to be felt and the appeals for help sure to be made. The paragraph is specially valuable by furnishing hints as to Christian growing. Notice, 1. Everyone contributed. 2. The rule governing each one as to amount was ability 3. The gifts were not for themselves, but for people many miles away. Home missions are all very well, but we must not be selfish, not simply local in our sympathies. They are in error who insist that offerings must not be devoted to foreign missions; whose love for Charity is so great they will not permit her to make an occasional visit away from home. Charity begins at home; that is to say, charity which begins is home charity, but, as soon as charity develops or goes further than beginning, it leaves home. Home is the beginning but never the abiding place of charity. If it never were felt away from home, it would forever be charity incheate. 4. The unity of Christians "brethren." 5. The action was prompt. 6. The giving was not the product of a floating sentiment, but was backed by determination. (V. 29.)

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4. "RED-NOSED PATRIOTS."

It is supplemented by a steadily-increasing penalon list, looting the Treasury to the tune of one hundred and fifty millions a year, two-thirds of which go to the support of coffee-coolers and campfollowers, and other red-nosed patriois that loaf about the doggeries and brothels of the country, swearing one for another, toward an ultimate aggrarianism as corrupt and corrupting as ever existed in the world .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

Subjects.

(Cleveland organ.)

1To Correspondents,-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." Noattention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordi-

umn within three weeks. 1 J. S. McD., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.-The following is a elipping from your issue of Oct. 6, 1892; "Old Subscriber, National Military Home, Wis.-Is the widow of an old soldier who was receiving a pen sion of \$14 per month, and who married the soldier about six months ago, entitled to pension? If so, how much? Answer. If the soldier died from pensioned cause, or from some other disability equally due to his service, she is entitled to pension of \$18 per month, if he was an enlisted man, Please explain how, or under what law, this widow would be entitled to a pension of \$18 per month? Answer. The amount is erroneous. A typographi cal error makes our answer \$18 per month, when it should have been printed \$8 per month. If the marriage occurred prior to March 19, 1886, the widow is entitled to'a pension of \$12 per month, but where the marriage took place subsequent to that date, the widow is only entitled to \$8 per month. W. W., Gilford, Mich.-I applied for pension or chronic diarrhea, piles, rheumatism and scurvy was examined, evidence was called for, and al furnished, except my Captain did not state that had rheumatism and scurvy; he stated that I had chronic diarrhea and was sick a great many times. A pension was allowed on chronic diarrhea and re sulting disease of rectum at \$4 per month. I then applied for increase and rerating on chronic diarrhea, resulting disease of stomach, bowels and rectum, rheumatism and scurvy. I was examined for all the above diseases, and evidence was called for to prove that rheumatism and sourvy were contracted in the army. I got the evidence and sent it to the attorney, but I only received an increase to \$8 per month on chronic diarrhea and piles. Why was not pension allowed on the other diseases? How will I have to proceed to get my claim completed? Should not the claim be for in crease and additional, instead of increase and rerating? Answer. When you shall have established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Pensions that scurvy and rheumatirm originated in the line of duty in the service, and that you have been disabled in a pensionable degree since, you will be allowed, not a regating, but a reissue to include such additional disabilities. The fact that you have not yet been pensioned for these disabilities is conclusive that you have not established a claim therefor. A communication addressed to the Comclaim as based on the pending disabilities, will doubtless enable you to know just what to do to complete the claim.

J. E. S., Judson, Ind. - A comrade here does now and has for years suffered from bernia. He draws no pension for this, but has had an application pending for more than two years. He gets a small pension for wounds received in battle. Does the Government furnish trusses? If so, on what conditions, and through what office? How must be proceed to make application for a truss? Answer. Frusses are furnished by the United States Govern nent on certain conditions. Every person who has been disabled by rupture while in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States is entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon General of the United States Army as best suited to his disability. The receipt of a pension on account of hernia is the only evidence that the Surgeon-General's Office will accept that the disability was incurred in the line of duty in the service. The pensioner of the United States who desires a truss should make application to the nearest Examining Surgeon for pensions, who will attend to the business for him. Should there be no Pension-Examining Surgeon within easy reach of the pen sioner, he should write direct to the Surgeon-General. Washington, D. C., stating this fact, when special arrangements will be made. When the above-mentioned comrade's claim for pension on account of hernia shall have been allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions, and not till then, he will be entitled to a truss. When a truss becomes useless from wear, destruction, or loss, another truss is furnished upon proper application therefor Provided that such application is not made more than once in two years and six months. Persons pensioned for hernia under act of June 27, 1890, are not entitled to trusses, because it is not incumbent upon such pensioners to prove that their disabili ies were contracted in time of duty in the service T. A. G., Lincoln, Del -1. Was there a law passed by Congress shortening the time to three years for artificial limbs or commutation for the same? 2. If so, as I drew my money July 10, 1890, does my three years count from the above-named date Answer. 1. Yes. 2. Yes. G. W. C., Dupont, Ind. - Does a homesteader have to pay the \$1.40 which the Cherokee Strip cost the Government per acre, or is the land free upon the

payment of the filing cost? Answer. The lands in the Cherokee Strip are not yet open to settlement. ants will be obliged to pay for the lands at such : price as may be stated in the act and regulations providing for opening up the same.

J. C., Waynelown, Ind. -1, Can a man get a pen-

sion under the old law who was sound and ablebodied when he enlisted and became disabled by exposure while on duty, causing his discharge before he was in quite 90 days, if he sends in what evidence is asked for? 2. If so, has the Commissioner the right to reject it under the new law? Answer. 1. Yes, providing he proves his claim to the satisfaction of the Pension Bureau, and providing he is found to be disabled in a pensionable degree by reason of disability contracted in line of duty. 2. Yes. If he served less than 90 days he is not entitled to pension under the new law.

Comrades, get your vetoes ready!

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of M. H. Wolff, Upper Marlboro, Md-

CRATCHED TEN MONTHS.

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using symptoms of re SSS and have had no turn of the discase. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga

Agricultural Readers.

SOUR MILK VS. SWEET FOR PIGS.

At the Vermont Station a series of tests have

been made to determine if there is a gain made over the old plan of feeding sour milk to pigs by feeding the skim milk sweet, and the result was that the sour milk came out decidedly ahead. This has caused many to declare that the stations are not doing good work, for in the past some of these stations have been declaring that sweet milk was far superior as food for hogs, and are now saving that the old farmers are wiser than the professors; and now one is hearing from the rank and file to "feed the hogs sour milk to fatten them!" Up in the wilds of Wisconsin lives an old German farmer who is as wise as the wisest in hog clogy, and who for years has been an experimenter along this very line, and who has settled down to sweet feed, and now rises to remark that the professor only gave a half explanation to the sour-food feeding, by keeping out of the count the important fact that the hogs while being fed sour milk-i. e., just thickened, which is not sour milk at all-were at the same time fed sweet cornmeal with it to balance the ration, and the result was that the meal actually neutralized the slight souring of the milk. Had the milk and meal been mixed for 24 hours before feeding, so as to have become actuwas the basis of mutual help. They were ally sour, such as the average farmer feeds for sour food, the result would have been entirely different. Where hogs are fed to the highest point, and nature is called upon to do a large amount of digestion, there is no doubt that the introduction of a small per cent. of lactic acid forment into a part of the food would be of benefit; but as against a ration highly charged with sourness, the sweet food will, Theo. Louis asserts, prove far-superior for the pigs, and even the larger hogs; all of which goes to show that when the dairymen are compelled to feed the pigs sour whey, or milk, that instead of adding the meal to the milk hours in advance of feeding, it should be given to them dry, and the whey come in as a drink, or at most mixed at the time of feeding, and thus stop another "leak" in dairy practicethat of feeding the hogs a continuous sour diet.

> pork is made from corn. Pork made from corn exclusively has relatively little lean. The cornfed pork in the market is mostly fat. The pork producer in this country has come to be essentially a manufacturer of fat. Like other manufacturers he must compete in the markets of the world, home and foreign. He meets serious competition in the fat of other meats. in cotton-seed oil, and in petroleum. The home market is relatively overstocked with fat pork. There are, then, two things for the pork producers to do-make leaner pork, and get better access to foreign markets. Leaner pork can be obtained by the use of nitrogenous foodsskim milk, bran, shorts, cotton-seed meal, if it can be advantageously utilized; beans, peas, clover, alfalfa and other leguminous plants. It is, however, impracticable for many pork producers to change their system of feeding at once. The bulk of the pork of the country must be manufactured from corn, but where nitrogenous foods are available they should be used, and where they are not an attempt should be made to introduce them. Skim milk is rich in protein, and Prof. Atwater states that on this account it is excellent for making the lean pork that a rational diet calls for, in place of the excessively fat product with which the market is flooded. There is the same trouble

> His feeding stuffs are richer in protein than the grasses and grain of Central and Western

large demand for fat beef. This is because

such beef is tender, juicy and attractive in

flavor, and it is not the fat but the lean part of

the meat that is mostly wanted. The European

feeder makes tender, juicy beef of excellent

flavor, without excess of fat. When the cattle

he is fattening become fat to the point where

the quality of the fat in the meat is reasonable

and flavor acceptable they are slaughtered.

ORIGIN OF SCAB. A treatise sent out by a firm engaged in manufacturing a sheep dip for the cure of scab says: "The fact that the scab mite is indigenous to the districts lying to the southward of the heavy-freezing line, which is as much the home of it as the other forms of insect life, as, for instance, the chigger, chinch bug, seed tick, wood louse, etc., and at certain seasons of its existence the herbage and foliage afford both shelter and facilities for its propagation. * * * That scab can be communicated by contact with unhealthy sheep of course no one will deny, and that it will be spread fast and far is only too evident; but that this is not the only way this pest makes headway is the point desired to be made."

The scab in sheep is caused by the Acarus scabies, the species that belong to sheep. The Acarus sopies scabies cause the itch in the human kind. The Acarus of another species causes the mange in dogs, etc. Of these there are endless varieties. Just why anyone should think the scab mite is indigenous to regions lying south of freezing weather is erroneous, else all the sheep south of this hard-weather line would be affected with scab, which we know is not true. No question can be entertained that the scab mite finds a more congenial home in a warm climate than in a colder, or that it is more difficult to eradicate. It may be that the mite has greater development and vitality in the southern climate than in a colder climate, and hence the conclusion above; but that the scab mite beongs to the situation, like the chigger, mosketo, and the wood louse, is sheer nonsense. The scab, like the foot rot, was imported from Europe. The scab was known to sheep raisers from the earliest times. The writers refer to this plague of sheep prior to the Christian era. The sheep of southern countries are as free from scab as the sheep of Iceland or northern Canada. It is curable in every and all countries, but the healthfulness of infected ranges is more difficult to correct in hot than in cold elimates. Just how long the scab mite can live without its host-the sheep-in a warm region is not known. In a cold climate it is believed a severe freeze will kill it. A large amount of valuable information on scab and its treatment is given in "Animal Parasites on Sheep," by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which should be a handbook with every sheepkeeper. It has no nonsense about it. If it cost three or four dollars it would be cheap. It only requires the asking to get it. - American Farmer.

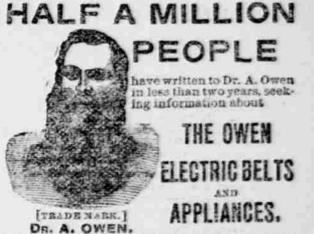
I have arrived at the age of fully threescore and have been a lifelong Demecrat, but I am fully satisfied that Cleveland is not the friend of the soldiers and should not receive our support .-Gen. E. O. Beers.

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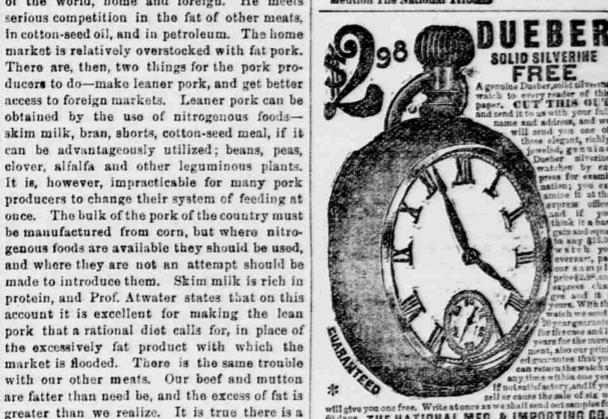
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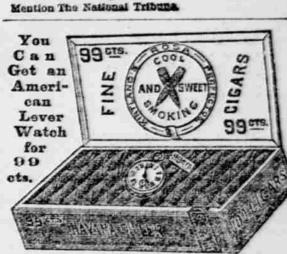
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